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Ace Holdings Bhd v Norahayu bt Rahmad & Anor

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COURT OF APPEAL (PUTRAJAYA) — CIVIL APPEAL NO W-01(A)-83–02 OF 2022
NANTHA BALAN, MARIANA YAHYA AND WONG KIAN KHEONG JJCA
6 JUNE 2023

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Labour Law — Industrial Court — Jurisdiction — Employee made representation to be reinstated in former employment — Minister of Human Resources referred case to Industrial Court — Employee's statement of case did not apply for reinstatement — Industrial Court dismissed employee's claim for want of jurisdiction — High Court allowed employee's judicial review application against Industrial Court's award — Whether Industrial Court could dismiss employee's claim without hearing merits of claim on ground that Industrial Court had no jurisdiction to decide claim because employee's statement of case had not applied for reinstatement remedy — Industrial Relations Act 1967 ss 2, 20(1) & (3)

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The first respondent had made a written representation to the Director General for Industrial Relations ('the DG') pursuant to s 20(1) of the Industrial Relations Act 1967 ('the IRA') to be reinstated in her former employment with the appellant. The Minister of Human Resources ('the Minister') then referred the first respondent's representation to the Industrial Court ('the IC') for an award. However, considering that the first respondent's statement of case ('the SOC') only applied for 'full wages and benefits' and did not pray for a reinstatement, the IC agreed with the appellant's preliminary objection that the IC had no jurisdiction to hear the first respondent's claim, hence, the claim was dismissed for want of jurisdiction ('IC's award'). The first respondent then filed an application for judicial review against the IC's award and such application was allowed, hence, the present appeal. The main issue in the present appeal was, if the Minister had referred a representation of a 'workman' (defined in s 2 of the IRA) to the IC, whether the IC could dismiss the workman's claim without hearing the claim merely on the ground that the IC had no jurisdiction to decide the claim because the workman's SOC had not applied for a reinstatement remedy ('the main issue'). In resolving this main issue, the court had to decide on which of the case law applicable to the present case ie, the Court of Appeal's judgment in the case of *Sanbos (M) Sdn Bhd v Gan Soon Huat* [2021] 4 MLJ 924 ('Sanbos') or the ratio decidendi in the Federal Court's case of *Unilever (M) Holdings Sdn Bhd v So Lai @ Soo Boon Lai & Anor* [2015] 4 MLJ 326 ('Unilever'). In this regard, the appellant submitted that: (a) the decision in *Sanbos* was per incuriam the ratio decidendi in *Unilever*; and (b) if the main issue was resolved in favour of the first respondent, the IC may be

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flooded by pure monetary claims of workmen who had not applied for reinstatement remedies in the SOC ('the floodgates argument'). Under the main issue, there was also a sub-issue raised ie, whether the IC should first decide the merits of the preliminary objection before hearing the merits of the claim ('the first approach'), or the IC should proceed expeditiously to hear and decide together in one award the merits of both the preliminary objection and the claim ('the second approach').

Held, dismissing the appeal with costs of RM10,000 subject to allocatur fee:

(1) The ratio decidendi in *Unilever* was that the IC could not award compensation in lieu of reinstatement to a claimant/workman who could not be reinstated because the claimant had attained retirement age at the time the claim was filed in the IC. The main issue in the present case did not arise in *Unilever*. Therefore, the ratio decidendi in *Unilever* could not bind the Court of Appeal in *Sanbos*. Consequently, the appellant's submission that the Court of Appeal's decision in *Sanbos* was per incuriam the ratio decidendi in *Unilever* was untenable. The court was also of the view that the ratio decidendi in *Unilever* did not bind the Court of Appeal in the present case. Further, the material facts in *Unilever* (that the first respondent had already retired at the time of the filing of his claim in the IC) could be easily distinguished from the material facts which emanated from the present appeal (that the first respondent had not prayed for a reinstatement remedy in her SOC) (see paras 20–21).

(2) It was clear that the main issue in the present appeal had also arose in *Sanbos* and had been authoritatively decided by the Court of Appeal in the workman's favour. According to the ratio decidendi in *Sanbos*, if the Minister had referred a workman's representation to the IC, the IC could not dismiss the workman's claim without hearing the claim on the sole ground that the IC ceased to have jurisdiction to decide the claim merely because the workman's SOC had not applied for a reinstatement remedy (see para 23).

(3) When a workman made a written representation to the DG for reinstatement remedy, the Minister may refer the workman's claim to IC. The employer subsequently may apply to the High Court for an order of certiorari to quash the Minister's reference of a workman's claim to the IC and an order of prohibition to prohibit the IC from hearing the workman's claim. If an employer had not obtained such order of certiorari, by virtue of s 114(e) of the Evidence Act 1950, there was a rebuttable presumption that the Minister had exercised his discretion 'regularly' when the Minister decided to refer the workman's claim to the IC. In the absence of such certiorari order, if the court allowed the IC to decide that the IC ceased to have jurisdiction to hear a workman's claim solely because the workman had abandoned a reinstatement remedy in

the SOC, firstly, this would render redundant the Minister's reference, and secondly, this would defeat the purpose of a rebuttable presumption provided in s 114(e) of the Evidence Act 1950 (see para 24).

(4) The court could not accept the floodgates argument for the following reasons: (a) such argument could not prevail over the Parliament's clear intention in providing for the Minister's discretion to refer workmen's disputes to the IC under s 20(3) of the IRA; (b) an acceptance of such argument would defeat the social objective of IRA ie, to provide more effective remedies to employees ('the social objective of IRA'); (c) if the court accepted such argument, then the employee's constitutional right to livelihood and the employee's limited proprietary right to be engaged in gainful employment which could only be terminated if there existed a just cause or excuse would be undermined; (d) even if employees had abandoned their reinstatement remedy, the employees should be allowed to proceed with their pure monetary claims against their employers in the IC which had been specially constituted by our legislature in the IRA; and (e) the increase in IC cases would directly reduce the courts' heavy workload and consequently, it was in the public interest for the employees' pure monetary claims to be decided in the IC and not in the courts (see para 26).

(5) Based on the decision in the Federal Court's case of *Dalip Bhagwan Singh v Public Prosecutor* [1998] 1 MLJ 1, an earlier ratio decidendi of a Court of Appeal's judgment bound subsequent Court of Appeal unless one of the three exceptions stated in the case of *Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd* [1944] 2 All ER 293 applied to exclude such binding effect. In the present appeal, the court was satisfied that such exceptions did not apply to justify a departure from the ratio decidendi in *Sanbos*. Further, the court found that any previous High Court decision or IC's award which was contrary to the ratio decidendi in *Sanbos* was overruled by such ratio decidendi (see paras 28–30).

(6) In relation to the approach to be taken by the IC, the court endorsed the second approach and disapproved the first approach based on the following reasons: (a) if the IC adopted the first approach, this would unduly delay the disposal of a workman's claim and further the employees would have to expend extra legal expense, time and effort to resist the preliminary objection first and then to prosecute their claims in the IC; (b) the inordinate delay caused by the first approach was anathema to the social objective of the IRA, and the employee's constitutional right to livelihood and limited proprietary right with regard to his or her employment; (c) the adoption of the second approach would save time, effort and legal expense of employers; and (d) the undue delay caused by an application of the first approach may cause irreparable prejudice to the employees (see para 32).

[Bahasa Malaysia summary

Responden pertama telah membuat representasi bertulis kepada Ketua Pengarah Perhubungan Perusahaan ('KP') menurut s 20(1) Akta Perhubungan Perusahaan 1967 ('APP') untuk diambil semula bekerja oleh perayu. Menteri Sumber Manusia ('Menteri') kemudiannya merujuk representasi responden pertama ke Mahkamah Perusahaan ('MP') untuk mendapatkan award. Bagaimanapun, memandangkan pernyataan kes responden pertama ('PK') hanya memohon 'gaji dan faedah penuh' dan tidak memohon untuk pengembalian semula, MP bersetuju dengan bantahan awal perayu bahawa MP tidak mempunyai bidang kuasa untuk mendengar tuntutan responden pertama, oleh itu, tuntutan tersebut ditolak kerana ketiadaan bidang kuasa ('Award MP'). Responden pertama kemudiannya memfailkan permohonan untuk semakan kehakiman terhadap Award MP dan permohonan tersebut dibenarkan, justeru, rayuan semasa. Isu utama dalam rayuan ini ialah, jika Menteri telah merujuk representasi 'pekerja' (ditakrifkan dalam s 2 APP) kepada MP, sama ada MP boleh menolak tuntutan pekerja tanpa mendengar tuntutan tersebut semata-mata atas alasan bahawa MP tidak mempunyai bidang kuasa untuk memutuskan tuntutan tersebut kerana PK pekerja tersebut tidak memohon remedi pengembalian semula ('isu utama'). Dalam menyelesaikan isu utama ini, mahkamah perlu memutuskan undang-undang kes mana yang terpakai bagi kes ini iaitu penghakiman Mahkamah Rayuan dalam kes *Sanbos (M) Sdn Bhd v Gan Soon Huat* [2021] 4 MLJ 924 ('Sanbos') atau ratio decidendi dalam kes Mahkamah Persekutuan *Unilever (M) Holdings Sdn Bhd v So Lai @ Soo Boon Lai & Anor* [2015] 4 MLJ 326 ('Unilever'). Dalam hal ini, perayu berhujah bahawa: (a) keputusan dalam *Sanbos* adalah per incuriam ratio decidendi *Unilever*; dan (b) jika isu utama telah diselesaikan memihak kepada responden pertama, MP mungkin dibanjiri oleh tuntutan kewangan tulen oleh pekerja yang tidak memohon remedi pengembalian semula dalam PK ('hujahan kebanjiran'). Di bawah isu utama, terdapat juga sub-isu yang dibangkitkan iaitu, sama ada MP harus terlebih dahulu memutuskan merit bantahan awal sebelum mendengar merit tuntutan ('pendekatan pertama'), atau MP perlu meneruskan dengan segera untuk mendengar dan memutuskan bersama dalam satu award berkenaan dengan merit kedua-dua bantahan awal dan tuntutan ('pendekatan kedua').

Diputuskan, menolak rayuan dengan kos sebanyak RM10,000 tertakluk kepada bayaran alokatur:

(1) Ratio decidendi yang diputuskan dalam *Unilever* ialah MP tidak boleh memberikan pampasan sebagai ganti pengembalian semula kepada penuntut/pekerja yang tidak boleh dikembalikan kerana penuntut telah mencapai umur persaraan pada masa tuntutan difailkan dalam MP. Isu utama dalam kes ini tidak timbul di dalam kes *Unilever*. Oleh itu, ratio decidendi *Unilever* tidak boleh mengikat Mahkamah Rayuan di *Sanbos*. Akibatnya, hujahan perayu bahawa keputusan Mahkamah Rayuan di

Sanbos adalah per incuriam ratio decidendi *Unilever* tidak boleh dipertahankan. Mahkamah juga berpendapat bahawa ratio decidendi *Unilever* tidak mengikat Mahkamah Rayuan dalam kes ini. Selanjutnya, fakta material di *Unilever* (bahawa responden pertama telah pun bersara pada masa pemfailan tuntutannya dalam MP) boleh dibezakan dengan mudah daripada fakta material yang didapati dalam rayuan semasa (bahawa responden pertama tidak memohon untuk remedi pengembalian semula dalam PKnya) (lihat perenggan 20–21).

(2) Adalah jelas bahawa isu utama dalam rayuan semasa juga telah timbul di *Sanbos* dan telah diputuskan secara berwibawa oleh Mahkamah Rayuan yang memihak kepada pekerja tersebut. Menurut ratio decidendi *Sanbos*, jika Menteri telah merujuk representasi pekerja kepada MP, MP tidak boleh menolak tuntutan pekerja tersebut tanpa mendengar tuntutan tersebut atas alasan tunggal bahawa MP tidak lagi mempunyai bidang kuasa untuk memutuskan tuntutan tersebut semata-mata kerana PK pekerja tidak memohon remedi pengembalian semula (lihat perenggan 23).

(3) Apabila seorang pekerja membuat representasi bertulis kepada KP untuk remedi pengembalian semula, Menteri boleh merujuk tuntutan pekerja tersebut kepada MP. Majikan kemudiannya boleh memohon kepada Mahkamah Tinggi untuk mendapatkan perintah certiorari untuk membatalkan rujukan Menteri mengenai tuntutan pekerja kepada MP dan perintah larangan untuk melarang MP daripada mendengar tuntutan pekerja tersebut. Sekiranya majikan tidak mendapatkan perintah certiorari sedemikian, menurut s 114(e) Akta Keterangan 1950, terdapat anggapan yang boleh disangkal bahawa Menteri telah menggunakan budi bicaranya 'mengikut aturan' apabila Menteri memutuskan untuk merujuk tuntutan pekerja tersebut kepada MP. Sekiranya tiada perintah certiorari sedemikian, jika mahkamah membenarkan MP untuk memutuskan bahawa MP tidak lagi mempunyai bidang kuasa untuk mendengar tuntutan pekerja semata-mata kerana pekerja tersebut telah meninggalkan remedi pengembalian semula dalam PK, pertama sekali, ini akan menyebabkan rujukan Menteri tersebut menjadi sia-sia, dan kedua, ini akan menafikan tujuan bagi anggapan boleh disangkal yang diperuntukkan dalam s 114(e) Akta Keterangan 1950 (lihat perenggan 24).

(4) Mahkamah tidak dapat menerima Hujah Kebanjiran tersebut atas sebab-sebab berikut: (a) hujah sedemikian tidak boleh mengatasi niat jelas Parlimen dalam memperuntukkan budi bicara Menteri untuk merujuk pertikaian pekerja kepada MP di bawah s 20(3) APP; (b) penerimaan hujah sedemikian akan menafikan objektif sosial APP iaitu, untuk menyediakan remedi yang lebih berkesan kepada pekerja ('objektif sosial APP'); (c) jika mahkamah menerima hujah sedemikian,

maka hak perlembagaan pekerja untuk menyara hidup dan hak proprietari terhad pekerja untuk terlibat dalam pekerjaan yang menguntungkan yang hanya boleh ditamatkan jika wujud sebab atau alasan yang adil akan terjejas; (d) walaupun pekerja telah meninggalkan remedi pengembalian semula mereka, pekerja harus dibenarkan untuk meneruskan tuntutan kewangan tulen mereka terhadap majikan mereka dalam MP yang telah ditubuhkan khas oleh badan perundangan kita dalam APP; dan (e) peningkatan dalam kes MP akan secara langsung mengurangkan beban kerja mahkamah yang berat dan akibatnya, adalah demi kepentingan awam untuk tuntutan kewangan tulen pekerja diputuskan dalam MP dan bukan di mahkamah (lihat perenggan 26).

(5) Berdasarkan keputusan dalam kes Mahkamah Persekutuan *Dalip Bhagwan Singh v Public Prosecutor* [1998] 1 MLJ 1, ratio decidendi yang lebih awal bagi penghakiman Mahkamah Rayuan mengikat Mahkamah Rayuan berikutnya melainkan satu daripada tiga pengecualian yang dinyatakan dalam kes *Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd* [1944] 2 All ER 293 terpakai untuk mengecualikan kesan pengikatan tersebut. Dalam rayuan ini, mahkamah berpuas hati bahawa pengecualian sedemikian tidak terpakai untuk mewajarkan penyimpangan daripada ratio decidendi *Sanbos*. Selanjutnya, mahkamah mendapati bahawa mana-mana keputusan Mahkamah Tinggi atau award MP sebelum ini yang bertentangan dengan ratio decidendi *Sanbos* telah ditolak oleh ratio decidendi tersebut (lihat perenggan 28–30).

(6) Berhubung dengan pendekatan yang akan diambil oleh MP, mahkamah mengesahkan pendekatan kedua dan tidak bersetuju dengan pendekatan pertama berdasarkan sebab-sebab berikut: (a) jika MP menerima pakai pendekatan pertama, ini akan melambatkan pelupusan sesuatu tuntutan pekerja dan seterusnya pekerja perlu mengeluarkan perbelanjaan undang-undang, masa dan usaha tambahan untuk menentang bantahan awal terlebih dahulu dan kemudian untuk mendakwa tuntutan mereka dalam MP; (b) kelewatan melampau yang disebabkan oleh pendekatan pertama adalah bertentangan dengan objektif sosial APP, dan hak perlembagaan pekerja untuk menyara hidup dan hak proprietari terhad berkenaan dengan pekerjaannya; (c) penggunaan pendekatan kedua akan menjimatkan masa, usaha dan perbelanjaan undang-undang majikan; dan (d) kelewatan yang tidak wajar yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan pendekatan pertama boleh menyebabkan prejudis yang tidak boleh diperbaiki kepada pekerja (lihat perenggan 32).]

Cases referred to

Assunta Hospital v Dr A Dutt [1981] 1 MLJ 115, FC (refd)
Dalip Bhagwan Singh v Public Prosecutor [1998] 1 MLJ 1, FC (refd)
Hong Leong Equipment Sdn Bhd v Liew Fook Chuan and another appeal [1996] 1 MLJ 481; [1997] 1 CLJ 665, CA (refd)

Sanbos (M) Sdn Bhd v Gan Soon Huat [2021] 4 MLJ 924, CA (folld)
Syahin Hafiy Danial bin Soh Ahmad Luptepi Amin v Mansur bin Yunus & Anor [2021] 8 MLJ 297, HC (refd)
Unilever (M) Holdings Sdn Bhd v So Lai @ Soo Boon Lai & Anor [2015] 4 MLJ 326, FC (distd)
Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd [1944] 2 All ER 293, CA (distd)

Legislation referred to

Evidence Act 1950 s 114(e)
Federal Constitution art 5(1)
Industrial Relations Act 1967 ss 2, 20(1), (3), 33C

Appeal from: *Norahayu bt Rahmad v Mahkamah Perusahaan Malaysia & Anor* [2022] MLJU 2162 (High Court, Kuala Lumpur)

Wong Kah Hui (KH Wong & Co) for the appellant.
Gerard Samuel Vijayan Lourdesamy (with Abdul Halim bin Abdul Karim) (Mazri Halim & Partners) for the respondent.

Wong Kian Kheong JCA:

A. BACKGROUND

[1] The first respondent ('first respondent') claimed that she had been appointed in 2018 by the appellant company ('appellant') to be the appellant's Vice President. The appellant however claimed that the first respondent was not its employee but was instead an 'independent agent' who had agreed to refer 'high net worth' individuals to invest in its products and services in return for commission.

[2] By way of a letter dated 1 April 2019, the appellant terminated the first respondent's appointment with effect from 28 March 2019 ('first respondent's dismissal').

[3] The first respondent filed Kuala Lumpur High Court Civil Suit No WA-22NCvC-586–08 of 2019 on 20 August 2019 against, among others, the appellant ('civil suit'). In the civil suit, the first respondent had claimed for 'renewal commission fees' amounting to RM1,149,680.

[4] On 11 April 2019, the first respondent made a written representation to the Director General for Industrial Relations ('DG') pursuant to s 20(1) of the Industrial Relations Act 1967 ('the IRA') to be reinstated in her former employment with the appellant ('first respondent's representation').

[5] By way of a letter dated 29 August 2019, the DG informed the President of the Industrial Court ('IC') that the Minister of Human Resources ('Minister') had decided to refer the first respondent's representation to IC for an award ('Minister's Reference').

[6] In IC, the first respondent's statement of case ('SOC') only applied for, among others, 'full wages and benefits' from the date of the first respondent's dismissal. The SOC did not pray for a reinstatement of the first respondent's former employment with the appellant ('reinstatement remedy').

[7] On 13 December 2019, the civil suit was struck out by the High Court without any liberty for the first respondent to file a fresh suit ('High Court's striking out order (civil suit)'). The first respondent did not appeal to the Court of Appeal against the High Court's striking out order (civil suit).

[8] In IC:

(a) the appellant raised two preliminary objections ('two POs') before the learned chairlady, namely:

(i) the SOC was not properly e-filed and consequently, the proceedings in IC were defective ('first PO'); and

(ii) the SOC only prayed for monetary relief and did not apply for a reinstatement remedy. Hence, IC had no jurisdiction to hear the first respondent's claim ('second PO').

(b) with regard to the two POs, the learned chairlady directed the parties to file and serve:

(i) affidavits; and

(ii) written submissions.

(c) the IC:

(i) dismissed the first PO; and

(ii) accepted the second PO. Hence, the first respondent's claim in the IC was dismissed for want of jurisdiction ('IC's award').

B. PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT

[9] On 18 May 2021, the first respondent obtained leave of High Court to apply for a judicial review of IC's award ('first respondent's judicial review application').

[10] The High Court allowed the first respondent's judicial review application on 20 January 2022 with the following orders:

(a) an order of certiorari was issued to quash IC's award;

(b) a declaration is granted that IC's award is invalid, null and void;

(c) a mandamus order was granted to direct another learned Chairperson of IC to hear the first respondent's claim on the merits; and

(d) the appellant shall bear costs of the first respondent's judicial review application,

('High Court's decision').

[11] According to the High Court's decision, among others:

(a) the learned chairlady committed an error of law in deciding that IC's 'threshold jurisdiction' ceased to exist when the first respondent failed to pray for a reinstatement remedy in the SOC. In this regard, the learned High Court judge has followed the Court of Appeal's decision in *Sanbos (M) Sdn Bhd v Gan Soon Huat* [2021] 4 MLJ 924;

(b) the appellant could not rely on the Federal Court case of *Unilever (M) Holdings Sdn Bhd v So Lai @ Soo Boon Lai & Anor* [2015] 4 MLJ 326 because the facts of *Unilever* could be distinguished from the facts of this case;

(c) the IC is a creature of IRA. Consequently, the learned chairlady could not decline jurisdiction to hear the first respondent's claim which had been referred by the Minister to IC under s 20(3) of the IRA;

(d) the first respondent's failure to apply for a reinstatement remedy in the SOC was not fatal because the IC had a discretion to grant a reinstatement remedy or otherwise;

(e) the learned chairlady was under a duty to determine the first respondent's claim on the merits and should not have dismissed the first respondent's claim by way of a PO; and

(f) by dismissing the first respondent's claim by way of a PO (without any hearing of the merits of the first respondent's claim), the learned chairlady was unable to determine whether to grant a reinstatement remedy or monetary relief to the first respondent.

[12] The appellant appealed to the Court of Appeal against the High Court's decision ('this appeal').

[13] On 19 May 2022, the appellant obtained a stay of execution of the High Court's decision pending the disposal of this appeal ('stay order (High Court's decision)').

C. ISSUES

[14] The main question in this appeal ('main issue (this appeal)') is — if the Minister has referred a representation of a 'workman' (defined in s 2 of the IRA) to IC, can IC dismiss the workman's claim without hearing the claim merely on the ground that IC has no jurisdiction to decide the claim because the workman's SOC has not applied for a reinstatement remedy? The determination of the main issue (this appeal) involves a resolution of the following questions:

(a) has the Federal Court in *Unilever* decided the main issue (this appeal) in favour of the appellant and if so:

(i) whether the subsequent Court of Appeal's judgment in *Sanbos* is per incuriam the Federal Court's ratio decidendi in *Unilever* ('ratio decidendi (*Unilever*)'); and

(ii) is the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) binding on the Court of Appeal with regard to this appeal?

(b) if the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) does not apply in this appeal:

(i) whether a Minister's reference can only be quashed by way of a court order of *certiorari* and cannot be rendered redundant by a workman's abandonment of a reinstatement remedy in SOC;

(ii) can a Minister's reference be rendered ineffectual by a public policy consideration that IC may be flooded by pure monetary claims of workmen (who do not apply for reinstatement remedies in SOCs); and

(iii) as a matter of stare decisis, is the Court of Appeal in this appeal and other appeals bound by the ratio decidendi of the Court of Appeal's judgment in *Sanbos* ('ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*)')? and

(c) when the Minister has referred a workman's claim to IC, in the absence of a court's *certiorari* order to quash the Minister's reference, if a PO is raised in the IC in respect of:

(i) IC's jurisdiction and/or powers to decide on a workman's claim; and/or

(ii) any matter for which the IC may dismiss the claim.

Should the IC:

(i) first decide merits of the PO before proceeding with the hearing of the claim; or

(ii) proceed expeditiously to hear and decide together in one award the merits of both the PO and the claim?

OUR DECISION

D. MAIN ISSUE (THIS APPEAL)

[15] We reproduce below s 20(1) and (3) IRA:

> S 20 *Representations on dismissals.*
>
> (1) *Where a workman, irrespective of whether he is a member of a trade union of workmen or otherwise, considers that he has been dismissed without just cause or excuse by his employer, he may make representations in writing to the [DG] to be reinstated in his former employment the*; representations may be filed at the office of the [DG] nearest to the place of employment from which the workman was dismissed.
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> ...
>
> (3) *Upon receiving the notification of the [DG] under subsection (2), the Minister may, if he thinks fit, refer the representations to the [IC] for an award*. (Emphasis added.)

[16] In support of this appeal, Mr Wong Kah Hui, the appellant's learned counsel, has submitted that, among others, in *Unilever* the Federal Court has decided the main issue (this appeal) in favour of the appellant. Consequently, according to Mr Wong, this court is bound by *Unilever* and should not follow *Sanbos*.

D(1). What is ratio decidendi (Unilever)?

[17] The above submission by Mr Wong requires this court to extract the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*). If the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) concerns the main issue (this appeal), from the view point of the doctrine of stare decisis:

(a) the subsequent Court of Appeal's decision in *Sanbos* is given per incuriam the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*); and

(b) the Court of Appeal in this appeal and all other cases is bound to follow the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*).

[18] With regard to the ratio decidendi of a judgment of a superior court, the High Court has decided as follows in *Syahin Hafiy Danial bin Soh Ahmad Luptepi Amin v Mansur bin Yunus & Anor* [2021] 8 MLJ 297 at [14] and [15]:

> [14] *I am not able to accept the reference by the defendant's learned counsel to other cases except if written judgments have been delivered in the other cases. This is because from the view point of the stare decisis doctrine, only the ratio decidendi ascertained from a written judgment of a superior court, has binding or persuasive effect. I refer to the judgment of Raja Azlan Shah FJ (as his Majesty then was) in the Federal Court case of Malaysia National Insurance Sdn Bhd v Abdul Aziz bin Mohamed Daud* [1979] 2 MLJ 29, *at 32 as follows*:
>
> *However, I would once again emphasize what has so often been said before, that*

precedents are not to be slavishly followed; a case may be followed only for its strict ratio decidendi. (Emphasis added.)

Without a written judgment of a previous case, the court cannot ascertain the ratio decidendi of the previous case by considering the following three matters (three matters):

(a) *the material facts of the case which give rise to the issue to be decided by the court*;

(b) *the rule of law which has been applied by the court to resolve the issue; and*

(c) *the reasoning of the court in applying the rule of law to decide the issue in question.*

[15] *In Datuk Haji Harun bin Haji Idris v Public Prosecutor* [1977] 2 MLJ 155, *the appellant's learned counsel referred to a digest, summary or extract of a previous decision, Heah Chin Kim. Suffian LP held as follows in the Federal Court in Datuk Haji Harun, at p 170:*

The full judgment in Heah Chin Kim [1954] MLJ xxxiii is not available and it is impossible for us to determine its ratio decidendi. (Emphasis added.)

Based on Datuk Haji Harun, no reliance can be placed on a digest, summary or extract of a previous decision because the court cannot extract the ratio decidendi of the previous case by considering the three matters. (Emphasis added.)

[19] In *Unilever*, at [1] to [3], [15], [20], [23], [24] and [27], Mohamed Apandi Ali FCJ has delivered the following judgment of the Federal Court:

LEAVE QUESTION

[1] *This court had, on 6 January 2014, granted leave to the appellant to appeal on a single question of law, which reads*:

Whether compensation in lieu of reinstatement can be awarded to a person who cannot be reinstated and/or whether the issue of reinstatement even arises as he had already attained the age of retirement at the time of the filing of his claim (under s 20 of the (IRA)).

[2] *The salient facts of this case which are not disputed are as follows. So Lai @ Soo Boon Lai ('the first respondent') had been in the employment of the appellant company for 17 years when he was dismissed on 14 March 2001. He was then a redistribution stockist operation supervisor and his dismissal was consequential to a domestic enquiry conducted by the appellant company, based on allegations of receiving unauthorised payments from a complainant, one Tey Hup Heng Trading Sdn Bhd. At the time of his dismissal, the first respondent was, according to his terms and conditions of service, only 14 months away from his mandatory retirement age of 55 years* ...

[3] *The first respondent challenged his dismissal by filing a complaint to the [IC] ('the second respondent') pursuant to s 20 [IRA]. The [IC] decided in favour of the first respondent and proceeded to award compensation in lieu of reinstatement, calculated based on the first respondent years of service and in addition awarded backwages for 24 months.*

...

A

[15] *At the outset, it must be acknowledged that under the [IRA], the [IC] has the power to make an order for reinstatement or an award of compensation in lieu of reinstatement. The core issue at hand, is whether an award of compensation can be given when reinstatement cannot be ordered.*

...

B

[20] *From the phrase 'compensation in lieu of reinstatement'. it is our judgment that the element of compensation will only arise when the employee is in a position or situation to be reinstated. It is a condition precedent to such compensation. Our view is fortified by the clear provision of s 20(1) [IRA], where the primary remedy of such a representation to the [DG] is for the workman 'to be reinstated in his former employment'. If a workman cannot be reinstated because his age has exceeded his retirement age, the issue of compensation cannot arise. Corollary to that logic, it cannot be in lieu of his reinstatement. After all, reinstatement is a statutorily recognised form of specific performance. On that premise, such specific performance can only be ordered in a situation where the legal basis for such performance does exist. One cannot substitute when the one to be substituted does not or cannot exist. This can be seen in the legal maxim: lex non cogit ad impossiblia, ie the law does not compel the impossible*.

C

D

...

[23] *The above analysis formed the rationale of the Court of Appeal's decision in Sabah Forest Industries Sdn Bhd v Industrial Court Malaysia & Anor* [2013] 2 MLJ 410; [2014] 8 CLJ 876, *Raus Sharif PCA concluded that the [IC] 'fell into error when it awarded compensation in lieu of reinstatement when clearly the second respondent cannot be reinstated beyond his retirement age. The [IC] had no legal basis to award … compensation in lieu of reinstatement'*.

E

[24] *For reasons explained above, we see no reason to disagree with that particular legal pronouncement.*

F

...

[27] *For the above reasons, we will answer the leave question in the negative. In the result, we allow the appeal and set aside the orders made by the courts below, in respect of compensation in lieu of reinstatement of the first respondent. Consequentially, we order the first respondent to return to the appellant, the sum paid by the appellant as compensation in lieu of reinstatement.* … (Emphasis added.)

G

[20] We are of the following view regarding *Unilever*:

H

(a) when the first respondent (workman) was dismissed by the appellant (employer), the first respondent was 14 months away from his mandatory retirement age of 55 years;

(b) there was no PO raised by the appellant in *Unilever*;

I

(c) IC completed the hearing of the first respondent's claim and made the following award:

(i) the dismissal of the first respondent was without just cause or excuse; and

(ii) the following monetary remedies were awarded to the first respondent:

(1) compensation in lieu of reinstatement ('award (compensation in lieu of reinstatement)'); and

(2) 24 months 'backwages' ('backwages award');

(d) the sole question that arose in *Unilever* was whether the IC could lawfully make the award (compensation in lieu of reinstatement) in favour of the first respondent who could not be reinstated by the appellant because he had already attained the age of retirement at the time of the filing of his claim ('sole question (*Unilever*)');

(e) the Federal Court decided the sole question (*Unilever*) in the appellant's favour. Hence, the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) is as follows — IC cannot award compensation in lieu of reinstatement to a claimant/workman who cannot be reinstated because the claimant has attained retirement age at the time the claim is filed in IC;

(f) in view of the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*), the Federal Court:

(a) allowed the appeal and set aside the award (compensation in lieu of reinstatement); and

(b) ordered the first respondent to return to the appellant compensation in lieu of reinstatement.

It is to be noted that the sole question (*Unilever*) did not concern backwages award and the backwages award was paid by the appellant to the first respondent; and

(g) the main issue (this appeal) did not arise in *Unilever*.

[21] As explained in the above para 20, the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) cannot bind the Court of Appeal in *Sanbos*. Consequently, the proposition by the appellant's learned counsel that the Court of Appeal's decision in *Sanbos* was *per incuriam* the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) is untenable. It is also our view that the ratio decidendi (*Unilever*) does not bind the Court of Appeal in this appeal. Furthermore, the material facts in *Unilever* (the first respondent had already retired at the time of the filing of his claim in IC) can be easily distinguished from the material facts which emanate from this appeal (the first respondent had not prayed for a reinstatement remedy in her SOC).

D(2). What is ratio decidendi (Sanbos)?

[22] Ravinthran JCA has decided as follows in *Sanbos*, at [1], [10], [15] and [17] to [31]:

[1] *This is an appeal against the decision of the High Court that allowed a judicial review application in favour of an employee who failed get relief before the [IC]. Before*

us, only two main issues were argued, ie whether the [IC] had substantive jurisdiction in view of the fact that reinstatement was not pleaded and whether the employee was constructively dismissed.

...

[10] *As we said earlier, the learned chairman of the [IC] held that notwithstanding the reference of the representation of the respondent to the [IC] by the Minister, she ceased to have jurisdiction to hear the matter ...*

...

[15] *In Assunta Hospital v Dr A Dutt* [1981] 1 MLJ 115 *that was cited in the above mentioned passage, the issue of lack of jurisdiction arose in this way. It was emphasised by the counsel for the employer that the employee is a non-citizen. Chang Min Tat FJ dismissed the argument and said that whether the employee can extend his work permit or not is not a factor that 'can influence the court in the proper exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on it by the Minister's reference'. His Lordship continued as follows*:

> *Once the Minister decides to make the reference and his order is not set aside, the [IC] is seized with jurisdiction to hear the case and it is implicit in [IRA] that the [IC] must exercise that jurisdiction. Failure to do so may well result in an order for mandamus. Section 29 [IRA] spelling out the powers of the [IC] is expressed in discretionary terms. The [IC] may take any of the steps set out in the section, and generally 'direct and do all such things as are necessary or expedient for the expeditious determination of the trade dispute or the reference under s 20(3)'. But there can be, on a proper construction of this section, no doubt whatsoever that it would be a dereliction of duty to renounce the jurisdiction to hear the reference.*
>
> ...

[17] *The learned High Court judge also said as follows*:

> [14] *In determining this issue, firstly, it must be remembered that the paramount objective of [IRA] is to protect the interest of the employees. In addition, the IRA is a piece of social legislation and the Industrial Court must act in accordance with equity, good conscience and substantial merit of the case without regard to technicalities and legal form as provided under s 30(5) [IRA].*
>
> [15] *The objective of [IRA] and the provision of s 30(5) will be meaningless if the [IC] cease to have jurisdiction when no claim for reinstatement is made. The employees right to have their claims heard before the [IC] should not be hindered just because the employee did not want to be reinstated for myriads of reasons. One acceptable reason is that there is no longer trust and confidence between the employee and the employer. Further, for the reason of industrial harmony, reinstatement may not be an appropriate option.*

[18] *On our part, we wholly agree with the decision of the learned High Court judge that the [IC] was seized with jurisdiction to hear the dispute between the employer and employee in this case once the Minister had duly made a reference under s 20(3) [IRA]. As stated by Denis Ong J in The Borneo Post Sdn Bhd v Margaret Wong and Chang Min Tat FJ in Assunta Hospital v Dr A Dutt, the [IC] is invested with jurisdiction because of the Ministerial reference.*

[19] *Counsel for the appellant did not dispute that the [IC] had jurisdiction at the*

'threshold' stage because of the Ministerial reference. However, he argued that there must be a distinction drawn between 'threshold' and 'substantive' jurisdiction. He said that [IC] was not relieved of the duty to ask whether it continued to be seized with 'substantive' jurisdiction because reinstatement was not pleaded and asked for at the hearing.

[20] ... *As we understand the meaning of threshold jurisdiction, it is the jurisdiction to enter into an inquiry. This was lucidly explained in Kathiravelu Ganesan & Anor v Kojasa Holdings Bhd* [1997] 2 MLJ 685; [1997] 3 CLJ 777 *by Gopal Sri Ram JCA (as he then was) who sat as a Federal Court judge. The matter involved Industrial Law. The relevant excerpts from the judgment reads as follows:*

> *At the heart of this appeal lies the important difference between the class of cases where there is lack of authority on the part of a public decision-maker to enter upon an inquiry and the class of cases where there is such authority, but the decision-maker exceeds the bounds of his decision-making power because of something he does or fails to do in the course of the inquiry. The former is termed 'threshold jurisdiction' in recognition of a public decision maker's inability to cross the threshold, as it were, and enter upon the inquiry in question. It is jurisdiction in the narrow sense.*
>
> *... The [IC] is therefore empowered to take cognisance of a trade dispute and adjudicate upon it only when the Minister makes a reference. In other words, it is the reference that constitutes threshold jurisdiction.*

[21] *There can be no dispute that the [IC] was seized with 'threshold jurisdiction' in the instant case to commence hearing. However, counsel for the appellant submitted that once the inquiry commenced, [IC] ceased to have 'substantive' jurisdiction because the remedy of reinstatement was not sought. In Kathiravelu Ganesan & Anor v Kojasa Holdings Bhd, the Federal Court drew a distinction between the threshold jurisdiction which was called the 'narrow jurisdiction' and the jurisdiction in the wider sense which is called 'Anisminic jurisdiction' (name after well-known House of Lords case of Anisminic Ltd v Foreign Compensation Commission* [1969] 2 AC 147) ...

[22] *As for 'substantive jurisdiction', it is not mentioned in [IRA]. In Kathiravelu Ganesan & Anor v Kojasa Holdings Bhd , the following passage of the judgment of the Federal Court appears to deal with jurisdiction other than the 'threshold' jurisdiction*:

> *Once it is seized of the dispute in the threshold sense, the [IC], unlike the authorities at the preceding three levels, is empowered to determine whether it has the wider jurisdiction to entertain the workman's claim. Thus, for example, it has jurisdiction to decide whether the particular claimant is a workman or whether a dispute is extra-territorial in nature. This is sometimes referred to as 'the jurisdiction to decide whether there is jurisdiction.*

[23] *But it must be noted that 'substantive jurisdiction' is not discussed or mentioned specifically. Be that as it may, for the purpose of our discussion, we take the 'substantive' jurisdiction argument of counsel for the appellant to mean that the [IC] ceased to have jurisdiction because it has no power under the [IRA] to adjudicate when the remedy of reinstatement is not pleaded or prayed for. With respect to counsel for the appellant, we are of the view that the [IC] did not cease to have 'substantive' jurisdiction merely because the remedy of reinstatement was not pleaded or asked for at the hearing. In addition to the reasons given by Denis Ong J in The Borneo Post Sdn Bhd v Margaret Wong and the*

learned High Court judge in the instant case, our other reasons are as follows.

[24] *Now, as has been acknowledged in numerous cases, the [IRA] is a beneficent social legislation meant to provide better remedies for employees than that granted under common law. At common law, an employee cannot avail the remedy of reinstatement and may only obtain 'meagre' compensation. In Fung Keong Rubber Manufacturing (M) Sdn Bhd v Lee Eng Kiat & Ors* [1981] 1 MLJ 238, *Raja Azlan Shah CJ (Malaya) (as HRH then was) observed as follows:*

> *In the case of a claim for wrongful dismissal, a workman may bring an action for damages at common law. This is the usual remedy for breach of contract, eg, a summary dismissal where the workman has not committed misconduct. The rewards, however, are rather meagre because in practice the damages are limited to the pay which would have been earned by the workman had the proper period of notice been given. He may even get less than the wages for the period of notice if it can be proved that he could obtain similar job immediately or during the notice period with some other employer.*

[25] *In respect of the remedies that an employee may obtain at the [IC], His Lordship said as follows*:

> *Reinstatement, a statutorily recognized form of specific performance, has become a normal remedy and this coupled with a full refund of his wages could certainly far exceed the meagre damages normally granted at common law.*

[26] *Thus, it must be noted that 'reinstatement' is not the only reason for a dismissed employee to make representation to the [DG] under s 20(1) [IRA] with a view of having his case referred to the [IC]. He may avail more generous damages in the form of compensation and back wages from the [IC] as compared to what he can get under common law.*

[27] *However, at the point of making representation to the [DG] under s 20(1), an employee who considers himself dismissed without just cause or excuse is obliged to seek 'to be reinstated in his former employment'. This is the only reference in the [IRA] to the remedy of reinstatement insofar as the prosecution of the claim of the employee is concerned. The other reference to the remedy of reinstatement is in respect of the power of the [IC] to grant the said remedy when making the award under s 30. Therefore, it follows that once the case is referred to the [IC] by the Minister, there is no longer a specific requirement in the [IRA] for the employee to plead the remedy of reinstatement. The Industrial Court Rules 1967 which governs the procedure of the [IC] does not impose the obligation to plead the remedy of reinstatement in the statement of case either. Rule 9 stipulates that the statement of case shall contain the following*:

(a) *a statement of all relevant facts and arguments;*

(b) *particulars of decisions prayed for;*

(c) *an endorsement of the name of the first party and of his address for service; and*

(d) *as an appendix or attachment, a bundle of all relevant documents relating to the case.*

[28] *In the premises, the requirement to plead reinstatement as a remedy is only material at the stage of making a representation to the [DG]. In our view, the real issue that arises*

from the 'substantive jurisdiction' argument canvassed by counsel for the appellant is whether the [IC] would exceed its statutory powers in granting monetary relief when reinstatement is not pleaded or asked for at the [IC] hearing. In our view, this question must be answered in the negative. In respect of the powers of the Industrial Court in giving relief, s 30(6) [IRA] gives the court very wide discretion. The provision reads as follows:

...

[29] *As we said earlier, the only relief envisaged in s 20(1) at the inceptive representation stage is the remedy of reinstatement. But s 30(6) empowers the [IC] to include in the award 'any matter or thing which it thinks necessary or expedient'. Hence, even if reinstatement was pleaded and asked for, the [IC] is not restricted to the said relief. As we pointed out, there is no statutory obligation to plead or ask for reinstatement before the [IC]. In the premises, the [IC] cannot be said to commit an error of law if it grants monetary relief when reinstatement was not pleaded or asked for. Therefore, the question of the [IC] ceasing to possess 'substantive' jurisdiction cannot arise.*

[30] *In concluding this part of the judgment, we find it necessary to repeat what was said about the function of the [IC] in the past. Generally speaking, it is two-fold as succinctly stated in the following passage by the Federal Court in Harianto Effendy Zakaria & Ors v Mahkamah Perusahaan Malaysia & Anor* [2014] 4 ILR 241:

> [33] *It is trite law that the function of the [IC] under s 20 [IRA] is twofold, first, to determine whether the alleged misconduct has been established, and secondly whether the proven misconduct constitutes just cause or excuse for dismissal. Failure to determine these issues on its merits would be a jurisdictional error which would merit interference by certiorari by the High Court (see Milan Auto Sdn Bhd v Wong Seh Yen* [1995] 3 MLJ 537; [1995] 4 CLJ 449).

[31] *Therefore, it is not the function of the [IC] to question its own jurisdiction simply because the remedy of reinstatement is not pleaded or sought. In the light of the occasional conflict of views in the [ICs] on the issue of jurisdiction if reinstatement is not pleaded or claimed, we state here that the decision in The Borneo Post Sdn Bhd v Margaret Wong on this point is correct. The [IC] does not cease to have jurisdiction once a reference is duly made under s 20(1) [IRA] even if the remedy of reinstatement is not pleaded or pursued at the hearing.* (Emphasis added.)

[23] It is clear that the main issue (this appeal) arose in *Sanbos* and had been authoritatively decided by the Court of Appeal in the workman's favour. According to the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*), if the Minister has referred a workman's representation to IC, the IC cannot dismiss the workman's claim without hearing the claim on the sole ground that the IC ceases to have jurisdiction to decide the claim merely because the workman's SOC has not applied for a reinstatement remedy.

D(3). Can Minister's reference to IC be rendered ineffective by workman's abandonment of reinstatement remedy in SOC?

[24] We are of the considered view that the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*) can be

further supported by the following reason:

(1) when a workman makes a written representation to the DG for a reinstatement remedy, the Minister has two options as follows:

(a) the Minister may refuse to refer the workman's claim to IC ('first option'); *or*

(b) the Minister may refer the workman's claim to IC ('second option');

(2) if the first option is exercised by the Minister, the workman may apply to the High Court for:

(a) a certiorari order to quash the Minister's refusal to refer the workman's claim to IC; and

(b) an order of mandamus to compel the Minister to refer the workman's claim to IC.

In the Court of Appeal case of *Hong Leong Equipment Sdn Bhd v Liew Fook Chuan and another appeal* [1996] 1 MLJ 481; [1997] 1 CLJ 665, the workman had successfully applied for a certiorari order and mandamus order as explained in the above sub-paras (a) and (b) with regard to the first option which had been exercised by the Minister in that case;

(3) if the Minister chooses the second option, the employer in question may apply to the High Court for:

(a) an order of *certiorari* to quash the Minister's reference of the workman's claim to IC; or

(b) an order of prohibition to prohibit the IC from hearing the workman's claim ('prohibition order'). In the Federal Court case of *Assunta Hospital v Dr A Dutt* [1981] 1 MLJ 115, Chang Min Tat FJ had dismissed an appeal by an employer for a prohibition order on the merits of that appeal;

(4) if an employer has not obtained a court order of certiorari to quash the Minister's reference of a workman's claim to IC, by virtue of s 114(e) of the Evidence Act 1950 ('the EA'), there is a rebuttable presumption that the Minister has exercised his discretion 'regularly' when the Minister decided to refer the workman's claim to IC. We reproduce below s 114(e) of the EA:

114 *Court may presume existence of certain fact*

The court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and *public* and private *business, in their relation to the facts of the particular case*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

A ...

(e) that judicial and *official acts have been regularly performed*. (Emphasis added.)

(5) in the absence of a certiorari order to quash the Minister's reference of the workman's claim to IC, if we allow the IC to decide that the IC ceases to have jurisdiction to hear a workman's claim solely because the workman has abandoned a reinstatement remedy in SOC:

(a) this will render redundant the Minister's reference; and

(b) this will defeat the purpose of a rebuttable presumption provided in s 114(e) of the EA.

D(4). Whether ratio decidendi (Sanbos) is contrary to public policy

[25] Mr Wong has advanced a far-reaching contention in support of this appeal. According to Mr Wong, if the main issue (this appeal) is resolved in favour of the first respondent, IC may be flooded by pure monetary claims of workmen who have not applied for reinstatement remedies in SOCs ('floodgates argument').

[26] We are unable to accept the floodgates argument. Our reasons are as follows:

(a) the floodgates argument cannot prevail over Parliament's clear intention in providing for the Minister's discretion to refer workmen's disputes to IC under s 20(3) of the IRA;

(b) IRA a piece of beneficent social legislation with, among others, the objective of providing more effective remedies to employees ('social objective (IRA)') — please refer to the judgment of Gopal Sri Ram JCA (as he then was) in *Hong Leong Equipment* at p 509 (MLJ); p 704 (CLJ). An acceptance of the floodgates argument will defeat the social objective (IRA);

(c) as decided in *Hong Leong Equipment*, at pp 510–511 (MLJ); pp 705–706 (CLJ):

(d) pursuant to art 5(1) of the Federal Constitution, an employee has a constitutional right to livelihood in respect of his or her employment ('constitutional right to livelihood'); and

(e) IRA has provided for an employee's security of tenure by conferring a limited proprietary right on an employee to be engaged in gainful employment which can only be terminated if there exists a just

cause or excuse ('limited proprietary right').

If this court were to accede to the floodgates argument, then an employee's constitutional right to livelihood and limited proprietary right will be undermined;

(a) by way of IRA, IC has been specifically established by our legislature to be a specialised tribunal to decide on, among others, workmen's claims for unlawful dismissal. In fact, Parliament has now provided for a right of appeal to the High Court against an award of IC — please refer to s 33C of the IRA which has been introduced by Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act 2020 (Act A1615). In other words, even if employees have abandoned their reinstatement remedy, the employees should be allowed to proceed with their pure monetary claims against their employers ('employees' pure monetary claims') in IC which has been specially constituted by our legislature in IRA; and

(b) if there is an increase in IC cases due to employees' pure monetary claims, this means that our courts do not have to hear the employees' pure monetary claims. This will directly reduce the courts' heavy workload. Consequently, it is in the public interest for the employees' pure monetary claims to be decided in IC and not in our courts.

E. THE BINDING EFFECT OF RATIO DECIDENDI (*SANBOS*)

[27] In the Federal court case of *Dalip Bhagwan Singh v Public Prosecutor* [1998] 1 MLJ 1 at pp 12–13, Peh Swee Chin FCJ has decided as follows:

> *The doctrine of stare decisis or the rule of judicial precedent dictates that a court other than the highest court is obliged generally to follow the decisions of the courts at a higher or the same level in the court structure subject to certain exceptions affecting especially the Court of Appeal.*
>
> *The said exceptions are as decided in Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd* [1944] KB 718. *The part of the decision in Young v Bristol Aeroplane in regard to the said exceptions to the rule of judicial precedent ought to be accepted by us as part of the common law applicable by virtue of Civil Law Act 1956 vide its s 3.*
>
> *To recap, the relevant ratio decidendi in Young v Bristol Aeroplane is that there are three exceptions to the general rule that the Court of Appeal is bound by its own decisions or by decision of courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction such as the Court of Exchequer Chamber. The three exceptions are first, a decision of Court of Appeal given per incuriam need not be followed; secondly, when faced with a conflict of past decisions of Court of Appeal, or a court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, it may choose which to follow irrespective of whether either of the conflicting decisions is an earlier case or a later one; thirdly it ought not to follow its own previous decision when it is expressly or by necessary implication, overruled by the House of Lords, or it cannot stand with a decision of the House of Lords. There are of course further possible exceptions in addition to the three exceptions in Young v Bristol Aeroplane when there may be cases the circumstances of which cry out for such new*

exceptions so long as they are not inconsistent with the three exceptions in Young v Bristol Aeroplane. (Emphasis added.)

[28] Premised on *Dalip Bhagwan Singh*, an earlier ratio decidendi of a Court of Appeal's judgment binds subsequent Court of Appeal unless any one of the three exceptions stated by Lord Greene MR in United Kingdom's Court of Appeal case of *Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd* [1944] 2 All ER 293 at p 300 ('three exceptions (*Young*'s case)'), applies to exclude the binding effect of the earlier Court of Appeal's ratio decidendi.

[29] Firstly, we are satisfied that the three exceptions (*Young*'s case) do not apply in this appeal so as to justify a departure from the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*). In fact, in the above Part D(3), we find further support for the invocation of the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*) in this appeal.

[30] Secondly, we take this opportunity to state that any previous High Court decision or IC award which is contrary to the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*), is now overruled by the ratio decidendi (*Sanbos*).

F. IC SHOULD HEAR POS AND WORKMEN'S CLAIMS TOGETHER

[31] When the Minister has referred a workman's claim to IC and in the absence of a court's *certiorari* order to quash the Minister's reference, if a PO is raised in the IC in respect of:

(a) IC's jurisdiction and/or powers to decide a workman's claim; and/or

(b) any matter for which the IC may dismiss the claim

the question that arises is whether the IC should:

(i) first decide the merits of the PO before hearing the merits of the claim ('staggered hearing approach'); *or*

(ii) proceed expeditiously to hear and decide together in one award the merits of both the PO and claim ('joint hearing (PO and claim) approach')?

[32] We have no hesitation to:

(1) endorse a joint hearing (PO and claim) approach; and

(2) disapprove a staggered hearing approach.

The following reasons support a joint hearing (PO and claim) approach and not a staggered hearing approach:

(a) if IC adopts a staggered hearing approach, this will unduly delay the disposal of a workman's claim. A good example is this case:

(i) the IC upheld the second PO without hearing the merits of the respondent's claim;

(ii) the respondent successfully obtained a certiorari order from the High Court to quash IC's award;

(iii) the appellant obtained a stay order (High Court's decision) pending the disposal of this appeal;

(iv) when this appeal was dismissed ('Court of Appeal's decision (this appeal)'), the appellant had filed an application for leave of the Federal Court to appeal against the Court of Appeal's decision (this appeal) ('appellant's Federal Court leave application'). The appellant has a right to apply for a stay of the Court of Appeal's decision (this appeal) pending the disposal of the appellant's Federal Court leave application;

(v) if the appellant's Federal Court leave application is allowed, the appellant may then apply for a stay of the Court of Appeal's decision (this appeal) pending the disposal of the appellant's appeal to the Federal Court against the Court of Appeal's decision (this appeal) ('appellant's appeal (Federal Court)'); and

(vi) the disposal of the appellant's appeal (Federal Court) may take some time. Until the resolution of appellant's appeal (Federal Court), the respondent's claim languishes in the IC.

In this case, the Minister's Reference was made on 29 August 2019. Until the date of this written judgment, for a period of more than three years and nine months, the hearing of the first respondent's claim in IC has yet to commence!;

(b) the inordinate delay caused by a staggered hearing approach (as explained in the above sub-para (a)) is anathema to:

(i) the social objective (IRA); and

(ii) an employee's constitutional right to livelihood and limited proprietary right with regard to his or her employment; and

(c) when IC applies a staggered hearing approach, employees and their learned counsel have to expend extra legal expense, time and effort to resist POs first and then to prosecute their claims in IC;

(d) the adoption of a joint hearing (PO and claim) approach will save time, effort and legal expense of employers. It is good commercial practice for employers to complete expeditiously all claims in IC by their former employees so as to bring a closure to such disputes in IC. It is to be noted that the IC in this case had directed both the appellant and respondent to expend time, effort and legal expense to file affidavits and written submissions with regard to the two POs; and

(e) the undue delay caused by an application of a staggered hearing approach may cause irreparable prejudice to employees as follows:

(i) employees may pass on before the final disposal of their claims in IC and subsequent court proceedings;

(ii) employees may exhaust their limited financial resources (especially if they have not secured fresh employment) and are therefore constrained to discontinue their claims in IC or courts;

(iii) employees may face 'litigation fatigue' (adverse consequences to the employees' health (mental and/or physical) and/or emotional well-being) due to long-drawn-out legal battles in IC and courts. Litigation fatigue may constitute a reason for employees to discontinue their claims in IC or courts; and

(iv) employers may become insolvent before the final disposal of employees' claims in IC or courts. In such an event, employees only have the sole satisfaction of paper IC awards and/or court orders.

G. CONCLUSION

[33] Premised on the above evidence and reasons, this appeal is dismissed with costs of RM10,000 (subject to allocatur fee).

Appeal dismissed with costs of RM10,000 subject to allocatur fee.

Reported by Dzulqarnain Ab Fatar